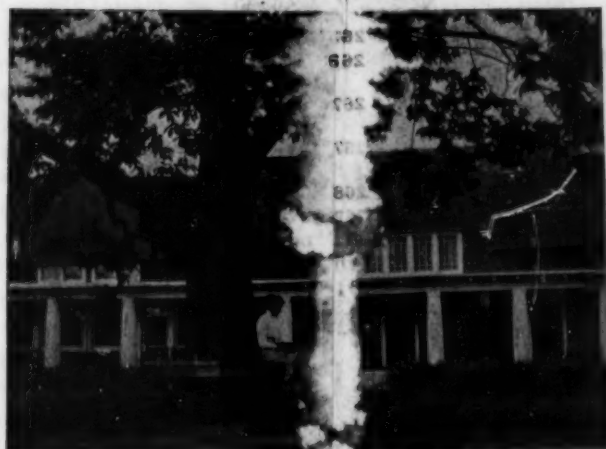


THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A WEEKLY NEW MAGAZINE



Arts and Crafts Studios, Chautauqua New York

THE CHAUTAUQUA

A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION

A SYSTEM OF POPULAR EDUCATION

FOUNDED IN 1874

BY LEWIS MILLER AND JOHN H. VINCENT

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Vincent. Director, Arthur E. Bestor.

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BRANCHES OF THE CHAUTAUQUA SYSTEM

1. Summer Assembly—8 weeks—July and August.
 2. Summer Schools—6 weeks—July and August.
 3. Home Reading—throughout the year.
- General Offices: Chautauqua, New York; New York
Office, 23 Union Square; Chicago Office,
801 Fine Arts Building.

The Season of 1913

... In all respects that mark essential progress and the fulfilment of its deeper mission Chautauqua has passed through a most successful season. In its power of adjusting itself to new situations, in the giving of its platform to the consideration of large and vital problems and in its successful appeal to people of many varying points of view Chautauqua stands unique among institutions for popular education.

In point of attendance this has not been one of the largest years. This is partly due to general conditions in the business world, partly to the cold and rainy weather of 1912 which led people in July to feel that there might be a repetition of such weather this season, and partly to the disastrous floods in Ohio. The August attendance, however, has been well up to recent years. The Summer Schools, however, had a larger number of students than ever before and show again the largest financial year in their history. In point of material equipment, the new Playground has been the most significant achievement of the year. The establishment of the Playground and the organization of the College Woman's League and the Junior Athletic Club complete the organization and correlation of the work of the Institution for children and young people.

The program for the past summer has been timely and authoritative. Special weeks were devoted to Anglo-American Peace, Socialism, The Social Center, C. L. S. C. Recognition, and The Church Militant. Among addresses those which dealt with world politics are to be mentioned two addresses on the Balkans by Prince Lazarovich Hreblianovich, two on China by Mr. Ng Poon Chew, and a series of addresses on Present Day Socialism in Europe by Dr. H. H. Powers. The large audiences which gathered to hear the Coburn Players in the Greek play, "Iphigenia," testified to the increasing demand for dramatic productions at Chautauqua. The Social Center Week brought together leaders in that field and the final week of the season devoted to religious affairs was enthusiastically received. Taken as a whole the program has dealt with significant problems and the subjects discussed and the individual speakers have been worth of the finest traditions of the Chautauqua platform.

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HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS NEWS PERSPECTIVE

The Latest in Municipal Reform

Commission government in the ordinary sense of the phrase is now quite familiar to the American people. When a city or town tires of spoils, cheap politics, irrelevant partisanship, waste and misrule, it turns, as a rule, to commission government, which means simplified administration and concentration of power and responsibility in a small body of city fathers.

As we have shown, however, here and there variations on the simple and original plan have been tried. The last variation of real significance is that embodied in the new charter adopted by the people of Dayton, Ohio, a city of over 115,000 population. The charter is modern and novel, but it is not a commission-rule charter. It contains one feature that is quite unique, in addition to the familiar ones, like the referendum and the recall. The city is to be governed by a small council, or commission of five members, presided over by a mayor. But the executive and administrative power, the power of appointing and removing employees—under a civil service law—of controlling the actual work of departments and bureaus, of seeing that things are done and well done, is vested in a "city manager," to be selected by the mayor and compensated under a resolution passed by the entire commission. Only the courts and the schools are not to be placed under the control and direction of the city manager.

Here is an attempt on the part of a municipality to adopt business methods, to do what a large and efficient business firm does to secure good management. Will the plan work? It works in Germany, according to many observers. But in Germany there are no checks and balances like

the initiative and the referendum and the recall. In attempting to combine these elements the American cities are undoubtedly breaking new ground in politics and government. Why should not democracy develop efficiency in administration along its own lines?

It should be added that Dayton, to promote efficiency and keep out spoils politics, has provided for modern methods of accounting, time service records, the standardization of supplies and scientific budget-making. The charter has thus done much to give the city good and economical government. The administrators and the community must now breathe life into the charter by selecting and upholding fit administrators.



Great Health Congress

One of the most important health conferences ever held in this country opened in Buffalo on August 25 with the beginning of the fourth International Congress on School Hygiene. It is the first time that the conference has been held in America. The first session was held in Nuremberg in 1904, the second in London in 1907 and the third in Paris in 1910. The objects of the congresses are: 1. To bring together men and women interested in the health of school children. 2. To organize a program of papers and discussions covering the field of school hygiene. 3. To assemble a school exhibit representing the best that is being done in school hygiene. 4. To secure a commercial exhibit of practical and educational value to school people. 5. To publish the proceedings of this Congress and distribute them to each.

In addition there is a plan on foot to effect a permanent organization for the purpose of carrying out school hygiene reforms in all the individual communities in this country.

Woodrow Wilson, as President of the United States, accepted the honorary office of patron of the congress. The president of the congress is C. W. Eliot, one-time president of Harvard University. The vice-presidents are Doctors William H. Welch, the great pathologist of Johns Hopkins University, former president of the American Medical Association, and Henry P. Wallcott, president of the recent International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, and chairman of the Massachusetts State Board of Health.

There were special discussions on the following subjects: School Feeding—Arranged by the committee on school feeding of the American Home Economic Society. Oral Hygiene—Arranged by National Mouth Hygiene Association. Sex Hygiene—Arranged by American Federation of Sex Hygiene. Conservation of Vision in School Children—Arranged by the Society for Prevention of Blindness. Health Supervision of University Students—Arranged by Dr. P. Ravenel Mazyck, University of Wisconsin. School Illumination—Arranged by the Society of Illuminating Engineers. Relation Between Physical Education and School Hygiene—Arranged by the American Physical Education Association. Tuberculosis Among School Children—Arranged by the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. Physical Education and College Hygiene—Arranged by the Society of Directors of Physical Education in Colleges. The Binet-Simon Test—Arranged by Prof. Terman, Stanford University. The Mentally Defective Child—Arranged by Dr. Harry G. Goddard, Vineland, N. J.



Rural Credit and Rural Life

The problems of rural life have not lately commanded much newspaper attention, but thoughtful men and women have not lost interest in those problems. The life of the average farmer is hard, and his income is small. The life of the farmer's wife and daughter is still harder and more cheerless. By means of social centers, of reading circles, or traveling libraries, and so on, life of the village may be made more attractive than it now is and more of the younger

generation may be induced to take up agriculture as a vocation.

It is realized, however, that more fundamental than the question of providing centers and libraries is the question of increasing the average farmer's return, of bettering his material condition and prospects. Co-operation is the greatest means toward these ends, and co-operation should begin with the organization of credit and of rural banking. The farmer's greatest need is cheap credit, accommodation at low rates, and this the bank organized on the ordinary basis cannot furnish. The American farmer has to pay high interest rates, often 10 and 12 per cent. Such rates are often confiscatory of net returns, and they mean foreclosure and insolvency. In all cases they mean hardship and injustice.

In Europe the special needs of the farmer have been met by agricultural banks and credit societies of a mutual character. In some countries the state gives aid to such societies; in others they are entirely co-operative and self-reliant. Some are organized to furnish small personal loans for short terms; others to advance larger sums on mortgages for permanent improvements, additions to the land owned, crop experiments, etc. The interest paid to these societies averages 5 per cent. The mutual feature, the general guaranty, the substitution of the credit of many farmers for that of one man, makes the risk small and the interest low. Why cannot we have such loan or credit societies in this country? The shoe now pinches, the farmer is ready for some action, and action is expected in the near future. A congressional commission has studied the rural credit systems of Europe and will report next December. Congress will then be urged to pass suitable legislation for the organization of rural banks or societies, with or without federal aid. The President has just strongly indorsed this policy in principle and has declared rural credit organization to be "our next great task and duty." He opposes, however, on sound grounds, any effort to incorporate a rural credit plan into the pending banking and currency bill. He says in part:

"There has been too little federal legislation framed to serve the farmer directly and with a deliberate adjustment to his real needs. We long ago fell into the habit of assuming that the farmers of America enjoyed such an immense natural advantage over the farmers of the rest of the world, were so intelligent and so enterprising and so at ease upon the incomparable soils of our great continent that they could feed the world and prosper, no matter what handicap they carried, no matter what circumstances they labored

under. We have not exaggerated their capacity or their opportunity, but we have neglected to analyze the 'burdensome disadvantages from which they were suffering and have too often failed to remove them when we did see what they were.

"Our farmers must have means afforded them of handling their financial needs, easily and inexpensively. They should be furnished these facilities before their enterprises languish, not afterward.

"And they will be. This is our next great task and duty. Not only is a government commission about to report which is charged with apprising the Congress of the best methods yet employed in this matter, but the Department of Agriculture has also undertaken a serious and systematic study of the whole problem of rural credits. The Congress and the executive, working together, will certainly afford the needed machinery of relief and prosperity to the people of the countryside, and that very soon."

Distinct questions require careful and separate treatment. Rural credit is only a beginning; much more should be done for the farmers, through legislation and voluntary co-operation. Hasty, crude and confused action would be bad for the farmers and bad for industry and commerce generally.



The campaign this fall, for which home mission boards in all America have now completed plans, is based on the fact that immigrants coming here bring real value with them, not in money alone but in personal traits and service. The boards hold that by no means all of the value is gotten from the immigrants that might be. The Dutch, the Irish and others made contributions to American life, but through lack of appreciation on the part of people already here not nearly so valuable contribution as might have been was that of the Irish, for example, or of the German. Now the scheme is to see, with the help of Christian influences and hard work, whether America may not get greater good from the Italians, the Poles and others who are coming here in such vast numbers.

The mission boards do not inaugurate meetings or send speakers from city to city. Instead, they suggest to churches that they plan and hold campaigns that shall reach the foreign speaking peoples in their midst. Literature that shows wide research to immigrants, such as getting acquainted with them if nothing further can be attempted. The suggestion is made to all churches that they start as early as September to get ready, but that they have a week that shall close on Thanksgiving day. During that week the foreigner resident here is to be prayed for, worked for, made use of all for the benefit of the foreigner and America. Every Protestant agency is enlisted, and has promised co-operation.



Bebel and the Social Democrats

The recent death of August Bebel, the veteran leader of the German Social Democratic party in and out of the Reichstag, may lead to greater changes than those which usually follow the removal of a leader. Bebel's authority in the party was based not merely on his official position, but on his experience, training, past struggles and early association with the fathers of the

movements and its greatest theoretical exponents, Marx and Engels. Since the death of Liebknecht and Paul Singer, no one in the party ever challenged the supremacy of Bebel. He was a strong "conservative" force in his party, but his conservatism was revolutionary. He defended the traditions of a former era; he opposed compromise and modernism; he was an "anti-revisionist," and rejected overtures from liberal and radical groups for an alliance with the Socialists. Unlike French and English Socialists, he disbelieved in opportunism, and he would never have taken office, or permitted any other Socialist to take office, in a bourgeois ministry. His position was that socialism was a revolutionary doctrine and movement, and that deals with supporters of capitalism were bound to prove demoralizing. The Socialists had their creed, their platform, and by that they must abide, voting for or against measures from the viewpoint of socialism, but declining to consider any kind of partisan expediency. Bebel fought for these policies at several congresses, and his prestige brought him victory. He had opponents, however, among the younger men especially, and now that the last of the veteran leaders is gone (although some old-fashioned thinkers remain) the revisionist and modernist movement in the party may be expected to display more vitality and gain momentum. Socialism, like other institutions, evolves and changes. It is bound to be acted on while acting on other things. It learns and unlearns; it recognizes errors and failures; it becomes practical and conciliatory. We may yet see German socialists in the imperial cabinet, as we have seen French socialists in the government of the Third Republic.

As to Bebel's personality, it was remarkable in many respects. Bebel was the son of a petty military officer; he was educated in a military school for orphans and was apprenticed to a turner when a mere boy. He had to wander and emigrate in his search for employment. He worked at his trade for many years, but finally became a small manufacturer. He remained poor for many years, giving his time and energy to the cause of labor and socialism, which he espoused while still a young and poor laborer. In the party he rose rapidly, and became a national agitator and speaker. He educated himself by reading books on economics, history, politics and science. He served many prison sentences under the anti-socialist and anti-treason laws. He

The Chautauquan

became the idol of his party by virtue of his trials and penalties, as well as by reason of his ability as debater and speaker. In the Reichstag he became a formidable critic of Bismarck and other chancellors. He was respected for his courage, independence and honesty. He was often dogmatic and arrogant, but he had much common sense and in foreign politics he more than once proved himself wiser than the diplomats and statesmen to the manner born. He championed peace aggressively and hated jingoism and bigoted

nationalism. He died at 73, the head of the most powerful party in the empire, a party which he had helped to organize. His last years were spent in comfort, many legacies having been left to him by admirers and friends. He died a national and international figure, and his own mental and moral characters made him what he finally was, the political peer of the mightiest in the land. Socialism will change, but Bebel's name will be associated with a great era in the history of that movement.

THE NEW BOUNDARIES OF BULGARIA

(Enlarged from the London Times)



The second Balkan War of 1913, which has now been terminated by the Treaty of Bukarest, arose from quarrels among the Allies as to the disposal of the spoils won from Turkey. Servia claimed all west of a line drawn from the north of Egri Palanka to the Vardar near Veles and then down the course of that river to Gyevgeli. Bulgaria insisted upon the observance of the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty of March, 1912, which gave her all Macedonia to the south and east of a line drawn from the north of Egri Palanka to the northern end of Lake Ochrida. As a result of this war Servia gains all she claimed and the whole of the rest of the old Turkish vilayet of Kossovo, which she had previously been content to leave to Bulgaria. Greece, too, has acquired territories beyond her previous aspirations, while Salonika, at the time occupied by Bulgaria, jointly with Greece, and ardently coveted by the government of Sofia, is now fifty miles from the Bulgarian frontier. The main objective of the Bulgarians was to obtain the greater part of the territory in Macedonia which had been ascribed to them by the Treaty of San Stefano, particularly Monastir and Ochrida, as well as a considerable Aegean seaboard. The Treaty of Bukarest deprives them even of Kavala.

THE SUMMER SCHOOLS

Foreword for 1914

A Statement to the Faculty of the Summer Schools of Chautauqua, New York, at their last meeting, August 13, 1913

AT the last informal gathering of the Summer Schools Faculty the Secretary of Instruction, Mr. Percy H. Boynton, brought the evening to a close with a statement as to the plans for 1914. With reference to definite projects he spoke as follows:

We are coming to the end of a Summer Schools session which once more has been the most prosperous in our history. Our prosperity unfortunately must at this time be estimated in terms of crude dollars and cents. When these



The College

figures are interpreted into students it is evident, from what signs there are available now, that the record will show that a larger number of students than ever before have been pursuing definite, self-respecting work for the six-week period. With a resumption of business equilibrium and the withdrawal of the disastrous flood influences of 1913, the increase in general attendance of 1914 gives double reason for expecting a further growth next year.

1. In the way of material developments we expect definitely to increase our class room capacity through the remodeling of Normal Hall and the removal of the old practice organ to its own quarters. We expect moreover by various methods already mentioned in the Library School report, supplemented by the definite investment of Institution funds to move aggressively towards the acquisition of a working library. On the material side we dream dreams which are most alluring in their promise: We look forward in time to the extensive rehousing of our classes, the development of a colony of cottages in which

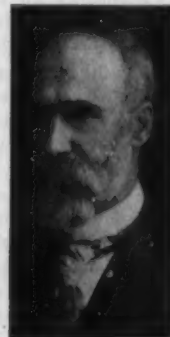
teachers may secure clean, airy and ample accommodations at a minimum cost, the extension of the Commons plant to many times its present size—all of these and other matters merely logical steps in confirmation of the original design of the Institution.

2. An increasing conviction has been borne in upon members of the Faculty that throughout the curriculum there is opportunity for closer co-ordination and for further economy of effort. Movements towards achieving these ends appear most definitely at present in connection with the co-operation in children's activities and the theoretical discussions based upon them, concerning which a report has already been given this evening.

3. Systematic attention and discussion of the social sciences, deferred as long as they reasonably may be, will take form next summer in a set of at least four or five courses involving the work of Professor Nearing in Sociology, of Dr. Mathews in The Church and Social Work and of Dr. Seaver in Public Hygiene, etc.—a round of courses we confidently expect in two years to elaborate into a working curriculum with alternating courses from year to year, which can be



Mr. Mathews



Dr. Seaver

erected into a school by itself, which will meet the need for this kind of study at Chautauqua, and which will be recruited almost entirely from people not already enrolled in other departments of the schools.

4. With reference to the Faculty and its make-up for the coming year we look forward to

a minimum of changes. The Faculty is as nearly permanent as any college or university corps. Monsieur Papot will return with enthusiasm from a session at the University of the South. Professor Campbell will resume his work in Physics and Mr. Cummings will be back in English. Steps toward the recruiting of well-known instructors in other departments will, we hope, be crowned with success, though announcements are not yet in order. For the most part we who are here will gather in July of 1914 to resume the work in which we are now engaged.

5. Finally among these plans for next year should be mentioned the important recommendation of the Publicity Committee that the student body be unified by steps in some measure comparable to those which have brought the Faculty closely together in the last few seasons. The opportunity for this presents itself in what has

already been decided upon as the culminating program event for the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Institution. This we expect to take shape in the form of a Pageant illustrative of the history of the Institution—a Pageant devised in large measure by our present Faculty, presented wholly through the co-operation of Summer Schools classes, and divided up, as the Medieval church plays were among the craft guilds, among the leading departments of the schools. We shall pit English against Romance, Pedagogy against Mathematics, set Expression, Music and Physical Education at work, and join in friendly rivalry in a common undertaking to produce the most brilliant program event in the history of the Institution. If this does not unite the student body, nothing can.

The further remarks from the Secretary had to do with general policy and organization.

EIGHT THOUSAND HOURS OF BIBLE STUDY

Georgia L. Chamberlin

UNDER the leadership of Dean Shailer Mathews the newly organized School of Religion at Chautauqua has just closed its second season. By a popular method of making statistics the work of the School of Religion for the season just ended, would present a most imposing array of figures. An aggregate attendance for the first week of 239, the second 455, the third 450, the fourth 1,726, the fifth and sixth weeks 2,400 each, a total attendance of something like 8,000 for the season. This method of figuring does not fairly represent the case, however, if one has in mind the number of persons attending the school. Probably more than 600 different persons have been regular attendants upon classes, but as a record of the number of hours actually spent in listening to Biblical lectures or in Biblical class work at Chautauqua this summer, the number of 8,000 hours is perfectly accurate and fairly represents the sum total of the work of the school.

Courses of three weeks or more in duration have been offered by the Director, Dr. Mathews, by Rev. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, and by Miss Georgia L. Chamberlin, and courses of one week each by Rev. Arthur C. Hill of London, Dr. Samuel McChord Crothers, Bishop Charles D. Williams, Dr. Frederic E. Taylor, and the Rev. William H. Boock. The largest single class registered

280 students. The subjects were The Life of Christ, The Development of Christianity, The Hebrew Prophets,



Hall of Christ

Studies in Biblical Literature, The Kingdom of God, Personal Work, Sunday School Methods, Old Testament History, The International Sunday School Lessons, The Approach to the Bible in the Instruction of Children.

Seventeen special conferences on practical phases of educational work in the

church and the Sunday School were held.

The school has had its home in the Hall of the Christ where a well-equipped reference library has been at the disposal of the students, some of whom came to Chautauqua wholly for the purpose of studying in this school. Ministers, Sunday School superintendents, Bible teachers of marked ability, and many who had taken courses at institutions of high standing in this department of work were among the number.

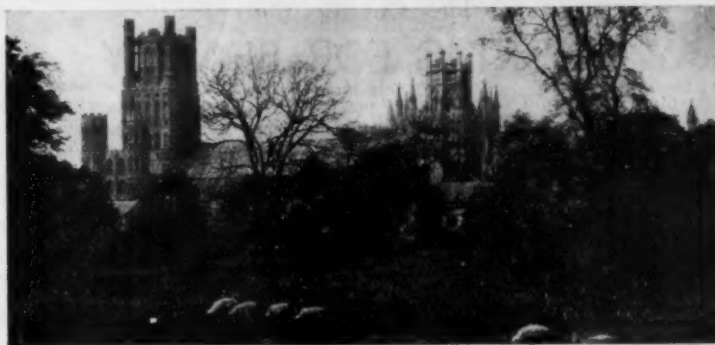
The School of Religion at Chautauqua is unique among summer schools of religion in being one of many related schools, each of which provides instruction of the highest type. There is the most cordial co-operation between the other schools at Chautauqua and the School of Religion. In it nothing is taught which is contrary to science. It does not hesitate to present the literary aspects of the Bible. There is free interchange between its teachers and those of the School of Pedagogy. This being the case, it is possible to commend specialists in all types of educational work who can harmoniously contribute to and enrich the work of the school. Religion receives its proper emphasis with no desire to surpass other important educational work and present sensational success in the place of steady, rational and well proportioned growth.

CHAUTAUQUA ABROAD

For Lovers of
Art and the Classics

DR. POWERS and
MR. HOWARD

June 16 Boston
June 25 Liverpool
June 26 Chester
June 27 FurnessAb'y
June 28 Grasmere
June 29 Melrose
June 30 Edinburgh
July 1 Edinburgh
July 2 Trossachs
July 3 Durham
July 4 York
July 5 Lincoln
July 6 Ely
July 7 Warwick
July 7 Kenilworth
July 8 Stratford
July 8 Oxford
July 9 London
July 10 London
July 11 London
July 12 London
July 13 London
July 14 Paris
July 15 Paris
July 16 Paris
July 17 Paris
July 18 Paris
July 19 Paris
July 20 Paris
July 21 Brussels
July 22 Antwerp
July 23 The Hague
July 24 Amsterdam
July 25 Cologne
July 26 The Rhine
July 26 Heidelberg
July 27 Interlaken
July 28 Bernese
Oberland
July 29 Lucerne
July 30 Milan
July 31 Venice
Aug. 1 Venice
Aug. 2 Venice
Aug. 3 Florence
Aug. 4 Florence
Aug. 5 Florence
Aug. 6 Florence
Aug. 7 Florence
Aug. 8 Florence
Aug. 9 Florence
Aug. 10 Rome
Aug. 11 Rome
Aug. 12 Rome
Aug. 13 Rome
Aug. 14 Rome
Aug. 15 Rome
Aug. 16 Rome
Aug. 17 Rome
Aug. 18 Naples
Aug. 19 Pompeii
Aug. 20 Capri
Aug. 21 Amalfi
Aug. 22 Brindisi
Aug. 23 Corfu
Aug. 24 Patras
Aug. 25 Athens
Aug. 26 Athens
Aug. 27 Athens
Aug. 28 Athens
Aug. 29 Athens
Aug. 30 Delphi
Aug. 31 Delphi
Sept. 1 Olympia
Sept. 3 Olympia
Sept. 3 Patras
Sept. 4 Palermo
Sept. 5 Naples
Sept. 7 Algiers
Sept. 16 Due New York



ELY CATHEDRAL

Ely Cathedral is here seen in its two great periods. To the left are the great front towers in Norman style, their tops crowned with battlements rather than spires, as though it were fortress rather than church. Dimly through the trees can be seen rows of round-top windows, almost coeval with the conquerors. To the right of the center rises the great mass of the famous "Octagon," while to the extreme right rises a tiny pinnacle marking the limit of the vast cathedral's length.

ENGLISH CATHEDRALS

The passion for building great Gothic churches originated in France. It came into England with the Conqueror, had begun to come even before. The Norman brought no pointed arches or traceried eminences or pinnacled towers or painted panes. His churches were built with mighty walls and timid little windows and battlemented castle towers. His was a militant faith. Slowly his harshness softens, his walls grow lighter, his windows brighter, while ornament creeps slowly up and caresses the frowning forms. Then the arches become high and pointed and the slender windows huddle into groups or merge into a lacelike maze. The much pierced walls bunch themselves into buttressed angles, and long curving beams of stone leap from the outer chapel's edge to prop the soaring wall that bears the mighty thrust of the roof. The widening window is mellowed with color and streams with transfigured light. The Gothic stands full borne after the travail of two centuries.

But nothing stays because complete. With no more worlds to conquer, the Gothic turns in upon itself, and frets itself away in restless fancy. Forms that once were candid and simple are honeycombed with clever grace. Ribs and groins that once told the eye truthfully where seams were joined and thrusts were stayed, now splay themselves over the surface in a maze of mischievous elegances. Stalwart honesty and candor have been exchanged for pretty manners and

clever affections. The mind is ready in lassitude and ennui to accept simplicity, even at the price of rudeness, and go round the cycle again.

Ely cathedral shows the cycle complete. The plainest of Norman forms are seen in the earlier parts, built soon after the stubborn partisans of dead Harold ceased their nine years' resistance and surrendered this "island in the fens," this lost citadel of Saxon power, to the great Conqueror. Slowly the mighty mass unwrapped itself, art revealing itself the while. The successive stories of the battlemented towers are each more genial; the windows slowly point; the uppermost are rewarded with tracery.

The great tower, where nave and transept join, troubles the builder. Its vast weight must be borne on thickened piers, whose larger girth intrudes upon the pillared aisles. Marvelous among Gothic devices, the builder of this later part throws out the four thickened piers and substitutes eight slender piers, enlarging the junction to an octagon, the ideal for which the Gothic had waited in vain. Had waited in vain, for the great cathedrals were built, and the device found no imitators.

If the decadent days interest us, they are hard by, in a great chapel added, as at Westminster—when the Gothic was in the sere and yellow leaf, a miracle of purposeless skill. Ely epitomizes the cycle of the Gothic development, the progression from simplicity to complexity, to profusion, to confusion, the constantly repeated formula of life.

CHAUTAUQUA ABROAD

For Lovers of
Music and Art

MR. HOWARD and
DR. POWERS

June 16 Boston
June 25 Liverpool
June 26 Chester
June 27 FurnessAb'y
June 28 Grasmere
June 29 Melrose
June 30 Edinburgh
July 1 Edinburgh
July 2 Trossachs
July 3 Durham
July 4 York
July 5 Lincoln
July 6 Ely
July 7 Warwick
July 7 Kenilworth
July 8 Stratford
July 8 Oxford
July 9 London
July 10 London
July 11 London
July 12 London
July 13 London
July 14 Paris
July 15 Paris
July 16 Paris
July 17 Paris
July 18 Paris
July 19 Paris
July 20 Paris
July 21 Brussels
July 22 Antwerp
July 23 The Hague
July 24 Amsterdam
July 25 Cologne
July 26 The Rhine
July 26 Heidelberg
July 27 Interlaken
July 28 Bernese
Oberland
July 29 Lucerne
July 30 Milan
July 31 Venice
Aug. 1 Venice
Aug. 2 Venice
Aug. 3 Florence
Aug. 4 Florence
Aug. 5 Florence
Aug. 6 Florence
Aug. 7 Florence
Aug. 8 Florence
Aug. 9 Florence
Aug. 10 To Trent
Aug. 11 Innsbruck
Aug. 12 Munich
Aug. 13 Munich
Aug. 14 Munich
of Bayreuth
Aug. 15 Nurnberg or
Bayreuth
Aug. 16 Nurnberg or
Bayreuth
Aug. 17 Rothenburg
Bayreuth
Aug. 8 To Dresden
Aug. 19 Dresden
Aug. 20 Dresden
Aug. 21 Dresden
Aug. 22 Berlin
Aug. 23 Berlin
Aug. 24 Berlin
Aug. 25 Berlin
Aug. 26 Berlin
Aug. 27 Berlin
Aug. 28 Pamburg
Aug. 29 Hamburg
Sept. 16 Due New York

Dr. Powers takes personal charge of the Chautauqua European Tour in 1914.

WORKING FOR BEAUTY

THE best year yet, and the most for my money." That was the expressed opinion of more than one student at the School of Arts and Crafts this summer at Chautauqua, New York.

The total registrations were 11 per cent greater than last year although one less course was offered.

The fact that Two Stack Hall was filled every morning at 8:15 is a proof of genuine interest in Mr. Bailey's presentation of "The Elements of Beauty." The class in Blackboard Drawing under Mr. Bailey's direction was the largest in the history of the school. It was so large, in fact, that by good rights it should have been divided, but the members of the class would not hear of that. They were afraid to lose some of the criticisms. They decided therefore to pair off among themselves and to arrange which should work privately at the blackboard drawing during any particular period.

The class in Public School Art was nearly double that of 1911; the class in Design was three times as large as last year's class; the class in Basketry more than twice as large as last year; the class in Bookbinding showed 20 per cent increase; in Mechanical Drawing 33 per cent increase; and in Freehand Drawing 66 per cent increase. On the other hand the classes in Construction and in Ceramics have shown a steady decline during the last three years. The drop in members in Ceramics from 1911 to

1912 was nearly 50 per cent; and from As these two departments have continued during these three years under the same efficient instruction the change can be accounted for only on the basis of a change in the public demand. Manual training and the decoration of porcelain seem to be no longer regarded by teachers in general as major courses, at least in the Chautauqua Summer School.

While the classes were in session there were special exhibits of lacework by Miss Merrill and her pupils; of art and craft work from public school pupils under the direction of Miss Sprague; of basketry by pupils of Miss Lamphier; of weaving by Mr. Lane and his pupils; of jewelry by Mr. Martin; of nature drawing and still life work by Miss McGregory and her pupils in the Newton High School; in bookbinding by pupils of Miss Beyer; and in ceramics by pupils of Mrs. Phillips and Mrs. Motz.

In addition there were three special exhibits: First, Tree Silhouettes in Water Color and Ink, by the pupils of Drake University under the direction of Miss Charlotte Conkright. Second, an extensive exhibit of the work of the School Arts Guild, under the direction of the School Arts Magazine. This consisted of forty imperial mounts filled with work by school children from all parts of the United States and from some foreign countries. Arts and

Crafts students were always to be seen making notes upon this valuable display of what school children are doing. The third exhibit consisted of some forty pages taken from sketch books filled by Mr. Bailey during his summer abroad. It included subjects from as far south as upper Egypt, as far east as Damascus, and as far north as Scotland.

The work of the pupils of the Arts and Crafts School was displayed in a mid-term exhibition and in a closing exhibition, each of which filled all the available space in Two Stack Hall. Both exhibits were well attended and called forth high praise. To many visitors the work secured during such brief periods of instruction was nothing short of miraculous.

The Arts and Crafts building has been taxed to its utmost this year. Another section of the north side of the building, as originally planned, ought to be added this winter that the ceramic department may be moved to the hill and brought into closer correlation with the other departments, and that such classes as those in lacemaking, design, basketry, freehand drawing and public school art may have the elbow room they need.

Mr. Bailey reports that he has never had a more efficient faculty than this year, all working in the same spirit for the good of the school; and that he never saw at Chautauqua a happier or more enthusiastic body of students.

THE CHAUTAUQUA PLAYGROUND

Jay W. Seaver

AMONG the various improvements that add to the attractiveness of Chautauqua, New York, as a place of summer residence and instruction, the new playground must be counted of first importance. A beautiful spot was selected in the ravine just above the bridge on Wythe Avenue, and a complete equipment of apparatus was selected from the Narragansett Machine Company of Providence, Rhode Island, which is the largest and oldest firm providing equipment of various kinds for purposes of physical education. This gave the ordinary equipment such as is found in city playgrounds, but in addition the brook that flows through the ravine fur-

nished natural facilities for child activities, and this brook was utilized for making dams with various forms of water wheels and water conduits. An open plot of ground was used for different kinds of team games and athletic sports adapted to young boys and girls. These activities developed so well that all the space up to the public highway had to be utilized. The addition of pet animals for the interest and instruction of the children was a novel feature of the equipment, and pens were devoted to guinea pigs and rabbits. This phase of child interest has been largely overlooked in other playgrounds and Chautauqua is the first to make use of this desirable feature.

Three teachers were employed to give practically all of their time to the children, and from nine o'clock in the morning until twelve, and from two to five in the afternoon the playground was the scene of great activity. In order to use its advantages to the greatest extent, certain hours were devoted to groups from the Boys' Club, certain hours to groups from the Girls' Club, and the Kindergarten and elementary school also had hours for their special use. The development of a special group of playground children was not carried out because of the feeling that the clubs and elementary school should not have interest diverted from them, but there is undoubtedly an op-

The Chautauquan

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Scientific Domesticity

Alice P. Norton

portunity for such a group in the future, as there are children who are not connected with clubs or with schools whose parents wish to have them develop by some normal play.

In the future it is planned to co-ordinate the playground life more closely with club life and the schools, and to utilize the facilities of the playground also in training teachers to take charge of recreation centers in cities and towns throughout the country. The field for such usefulness is almost unlimited, and it is believed that another season will see a large class of such prospective teachers in training. A normal course of two summers is under consideration.

ALL sorts and conditions" of women presented themselves as students in the School of Domestic Science at Chautauqua, New York, this summer. The class in equipment and management of the house for which the Commons and Lunch Room were used as laboratories, attracted those who had charge of school lunch rooms; while the one in "methods" naturally found its constituency among teachers. A class studying the composition of food with practical application to diet—the classes in cookery, and the demonstration lectures given so successfully this year by Miss Frances Swain of the University of Chicago, were made up of all these classes, of some maids, and some brides-to-be. One minister's wife, a most con-

stant attendant, told us of the two purposes with which she came—to learn how to make her husband's small income go as far as possible, and to gain experience to help her in her work among the poor in a manufacturing community.

One woman was accompanied by her husband when she came to the office to register, and together they explained that she did not want to cook, she hated to cook, in fact; that we should have to force her to it, but that he had indigestion, and she must learn. She never missed a lesson! Another lady came with her daughter, preparing themselves to carry on the household next year without a maid.

On the whole a very happy, prosperous summer passed for the School of Domestic Science.



The Chautauqua Choir

Tom Garner

ONE of the best contributors to the attractiveness of the season's program at Chautauqua is the Chautauqua Choir. This body of singers numbering every season about five hundred members, is entirely voluntary, but it includes material church choirs and choral societies all over the land would give a deal to be able to employ. Perhaps there is no such distinguished body of singers in the country as is numbered in the membership of the Chautauqua Choir. There are choir directors from every part of the United

States, directors and conductors of choral societies and orchestras, supervisors of public schools, heads of music schools and conservatories, vocalists of reputation, soloists in choirs, concert singers, in fact they come from everywhere to sit at the feet of Mr. Alfred Hallam, director of the Chautauqua Choir and learn from him how to bring order out of musical chaos and how to produce beautiful and artistic effects from varying voices, varying methods, varying temperaments, all combining to bring about a harmonious whole.

The work accomplished by the Chautauqua Choir is a source of surprise to all persons who have had experience in this class of work. During the twelve years of his directorship at Chautauqua, Mr. Hallam has produced between seventy-five and one hundred choral compositions of high grade, including standard operas, classics, oratorios, the best works of composers ancient and modern. It is often said with a shake of the head by some experienced conductor that he is glad a certain work about to be produced is not

on his shoulders and yet after the performance is over and everybody is praising it, he is bound to remark—"That Hallam is a remarkable man."

This season's experience has not been different from those that have gone before. The tonal quality as well as the volume of the Choir has been fine, the energy and enthusiasm have been equally great and the works presented have aroused the liveliest interest. Seldom has any production given more pleasure than "Il Trovatore." The stirring choruses of this famous work of Verdi and the ingratiating melodies allotted to the soloists have always been popular and the Choir gave the opera exceptionally well. The first rendition of this work was an indication of the grade of musicians who come to Chautauqua for when the soprano soloist fell ill on the last day and substitutes had to be found, they were selected from the voices at Chautauqua and they filled the roles assigned them by Director Hallam at half a day's notice and did beautiful work. "The Golden Legend," "The Messiah," "King Olaf" and the long and worthy list of choir appearances in concerts during the week and in sacred song services on Sunday nights show the ability of the Choir in a wide repertoire. Singers and musicians generally who come to Chautauqua receive from the Choir inspiration and assistance for their own work at home, an uplift that lasts throughout the year and spreads abroad the gospel of good music, possible wherever there are voices and music loving people willing to put forth time and effort into an undertaking worth while.

C. L. S. C. ROUND TABLE

In the Home Reading of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (C. L. S. C.) Classical, English, American, and Continental European subjects are covered in a four years' course of which each year is complete in itself. The Round Table Department contains study helps and other items of interest.

A Better Alumni Hall

A plan to improve Alumni Hall by building a veranda across the front and along the side facing the woods thereby both beautifying the open place in which it stands and making the building more convenient as a C. L. S. C. club house, was suggested at the end of the assembly season, and at once inflamed the community imagination. A Lawn Fête flashed into existence with but a day's preparation and netted a sum that started off the Veranda Fund encouragingly. A C. L. S. C. graduate gave \$25. Small sums from a dollar down to a nickel were received and welcomed. Miss Irena I. F. Roach, "care Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, New York," will acknowledge all sums sent to her for this purpose. All Chautauquans, whether C. L. S. C. members or not, will be glad to contribute to this cause which will be of advantage to everyone who appreciates landscape harmony.

Summer Notes

1883 was entertained at the house of its oldest member.

* * *

1884 is to place its tablet in the floor of the Hall of Philosophy next summer, thereby completing the decoration of that part of the pavement directly in front of the rostrum.

1889 and 1909 raised sufficient sums to make themselves life members of the Tree and Bird Club formed for the preservation of the natural beauties of the Assembly grounds.

* * *

1906 breakfasted together out of doors.

* * *

1908 enjoyed a luncheon at the Tea Room.

* * *

1910 was entertained at dinner by its president, Mr. Arthur E. Bestor, Director of Chautauqua Institution.

* * *

1913 had a boat ride.

* * *

1914 entertained the seniors of 1913 and the freshmen of 1917 in the 1914 class room in Alumni Hall. The Dickens Class also held its annual breakfast at the Tea Room.

* * *

1915 was entertained by its president and by one of its vice-presidents.

* * *

1916 decided to have its temporary banner which bears the globe as a symbol appropriate to the Internationals reproduced in appropriate materials for the permanent standard.

* * *

1917 is to join the other classes in beautifying its room in Alumni Hall.



Class of 1913 at Chautauqua, New York

Personalia

Again the 1917 cattail waved at the last C. L. S. C. reception of the season, and again the rhythmic chant pealed forth winning as much pleasant comment as when it was first heard on Recognition Day.

The Guild of the Seven Seals passed resolutions of regret upon the death of a valued member, Mrs. James McCroskey of Cleveland, who died on her way to Palestine.

The Class of 1904 of which Rev. J. M. Howard was president, held a service in his memory.

Three and Three

"It was not until I already had three children that I was able to purchase the C. L. S. C. books. The same year my husband bought the Century Dictionary, although he cared nothing for it himself.

"Now there are six children. Is it a small item that the last three are cleverer at learning than the first three children? While I have forgotten the number of seals on my hidden away diploma, I have not forgotten the lessons learned. The last two years have held no time for me to continue the course, but every evening as my high school daughter reads to me her general history and from the classics I am able to throw some light on every lesson."

Efficiencygrams

August 30

Blessed be age, for it brings tolerance, breadth of mind, vision; and it may keep, if it will, the cheerfulness of youth, but calmer, the energy of youth, better trained.

August 31

Determine to succeed and then study the minutiae of success.

September 1

Take stock of your abilities—then develop the most promising.

September 2

Be thorough because you like to be thorough, not from a sense of duty untouched by interest.

September 3

Never be discouraged. Find out what was wrong and remedy it.

September 4

An occasional out-burst clears the atmosphere, but giving way to frequent out-bursts begets a lack of control.

September 5

The more geniality and love you pour out the more you will receive. Cultivate geniality and see how much better you feel yourself and how much kindness it attracts.

The resignation of Jacob Gould Schurman, United States minister to Greece, became effective on August 18. Mr. Schurman, who was at Chautauqua in 1892, 1902, and 1910, states that President Taft appointed him to the diplomatic service to fill in his vacation time, and as his leave of absence has expired, he quits Athens to resume his duties as president of Cornell.

Professor Albert Perry Brigham, whose textbook on "Commercial Geography," recently published, is remarkable in emphasizing the principles underlying commerce and in minimizing the emphasis on statistics, has gone to Europe to remain during the coming academic year. He will devote this period to studying European commercial and geographical problems. Professor Brigham is the author of "Geographic Influences in American History," used in the Chautauqua Home Reading Course.

Chautauquans who enjoyed Professor William MacDonald's lecture on "Dr. Grenfell and His Labrador Mission" will be interested to know that in response to an invitation of the new Governor of Newfoundland to confer regarding conditions on the Labrador Coast, Dr. Winfred T. Grenfell recently came down to St. John's on the first mail boat which was able to reach him at St. Anthony, where he spent last winter. During the week in St. John's he visited the new Seamen's Home, which he had not been able to inspect since it was opened to the public last December. The establishment of the Seamen's home is a cause for great rejoicing among all seafaring men of the North. It is also a source of great cheer to Dr. Grenfell, who has labored for years to make it possible.

Governor Adolph O. Eberhart of Minnesota returned to Chautauqua to speak on the last Saturday of the Assembly season. He emphasized particularly the development of rural schools in his state, consolidated, teaching farming and domestic science, used as rural social centers for lectures, club work and entertainments. New buildings for these purposes have cost as much as \$32,000 and sixty-three have been established. This correlates with the adaptation of the Chautauqua idea of university weeks inaugurated by the State University of Minnesota under President George E. Vincent.

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LONDON IN ENGLISH LITERATURE. By Percy H. Boynton. Chicago. The University of Chicago Press. \$2.00 net. Prof. Boynton has made a most valuable contribution to the literature upon the world's metropolis. Far from being a mere guide-book for the traveler in London, it is a unique guide for the student of literature who must make little journeys, in imagination, to that bewildering city. It is not any longer bewildering to the reader of this book. It is charming; it is real.

Prof. Boynton, who has a vital style all his own, has, through the magic power of much study, summoned out of the past the London of Chaucer, of Shakespeare, of Milton, of Dryden, of



Mr. Boynton

Addison, of Johnson, of Lamb and Byron, of Dickens, and of Victoria, and then, in a concluding chapter, has given a vivid picture of contemporary London. Ten separate Londons are thus brought before us, each one having its own peculiar characteristics, each one a London which its literary men have, with varying success, revealed in their writings.

The book has not a dull page. This is noteworthy when we consider the vast amount of material of all kinds, some of it dry-as-dust, which the author has had to tramp through. Often he has had to see London indirectly as it is only reflected in the literature of the time, but he has seen it, entered into the spirit of the times, felt the atmosphere and made a most readable book through which we are made to feel at home in any of the changing Londons during half a millenium. We see and feel all kinds of history in the making; we hear men and women long since dead talk once more; we behold strange old buildings long since razed to make way for new structures; old customs and old costumes surprise and amuse us, and altogether, we wonder that such old times and old places can be so revived, made so full of interest.

The book will be invaluable for students of literature for it is enriched with over forty-five excellent illustrations from rare plates and has a list

of illustrative readings added to each chapter, an appendix showing where all the important places mentioned in the book are referred to in representative fiction, and a complete index.

Charles Elbert Rhoads

PRACTICAL PHYSICS. By N. Henry Black and Harvey N. Davis. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25 net.

Throughout the 500 pages of this text book for elementary schools the authors have held consistently to the idea of presenting Physics as a subject to be learned and applied more outside the laboratory than in it. In the choice of material, and in the mode of treatment, the practical aspect of the subject is emphasized. Under mechanics we find a chapter on the Strength of Materials in which the subject is treated in an elementary way from the standpoint of the engineer. Under heat, 20 pages are devoted to the treatment of the various types of engines. In light, the inverse square law of intensities is extended into a discussion of the practical problems of photometry and illumination. In electricity, we find treatment of such practical subjects as economical electric lighting, power transmission, and relative efficiencies of different modes of power production. We are told how to start a motor, and how to find out why the electric door bell fails to ring. The volume contains more material than can be covered in a year's work. Each chapter closes with a careful concise summary of the principles discussed. Much of the illustrative material may be left for the private reading of the student after essentials have been discussed in the class room. The questions and problems are well graded, instructive and adequate. The volume possesses distinct merit for its excellent treatment of elementary physical theory. The authors claim the virtue of novelty for their handling of the subject of dynamics and kinematics. It is different from the method involving the use of absolute units found in most text books, and also different from the "slug" or "wog" method of the engineers. There are probably many teachers, however, who will object to a development of dynamics that dismisses our old friend the dyne to the subordinate position of a "less familiar unit equal to 1-980 of a gram weight."

Paul E. Sabint.

MATTER, FORM AND STYLE. By Hardress O'Grady. New York: F. P. Duff and Company. 60 cents net.

This book contains some good suggestions upon such subjects as "Sincerity in Writing" and "Writing as a Selective Process," but will be of little value in this country because its use of technical terms is so different from that with which most students are familiar. The book might be suggestive to one who has a good fundamental knowledge of the principles of composition but it would not give one that knowledge.

The College Woman's League

Margaret Clark

Toward the end of the season of 1912 the College Woman's League of Chautauqua was organized with a temporary constitution and chairman to call a meeting in 1913. At the first meeting this season a nominating committee was appointed and the Institution announced that it had secured headquarters for the League at 32 Cookman Avenue. This house was made very inviting by the house committee and was kept open all the time for the use of members and their friends. A register for all college women was kept there. At a subsequent business meeting officers were elected and a formal constitution drawn up. The first public social event was a reception at the house at which there were about eighty college women present. This reception was to announce especially the various activities of the League. The Athletic committee provided a tennis and basket ball court, a rowboat and arrangements for "hikes"; the house and social committees planned for teas and other gatherings; the religious committee co-operated with the School of Religion in the young people's services especially in arrangements for a meeting on Sunday for girls who were working at 9:30, the time of the regular college women's Sunday School. The Y. W. C. A. girls from Camp Chedwel, across the Lake spent an afternoon and evening at Chautauqua as guests of the college girls who were in turn entertained at the Camp. Perhaps the most enthusiastic event of the season was the supper given to college girls by the Council of Women for Home Missions at the Hotel Athenaeum with seventy-five girls of forty colleges present. Socially the League closed the season with a Costume Party thoroughly informal and very much enjoyed. The College Woman's League is indebted to the Institution for its ready encouragement and co-operation.

LOST AND FOUND SALE

All articles that have remained at the Lost and Found Office through two seasons unclaimed will be offered for sale at the Office in the Museum building Tuesday morning, September 2nd, at 10 o'clock.

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